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is not jealous of this country, nor does she fear us while we evince our friendliness as we have in the past. So long as hostility is not manufactured out of fiction and greed, "never will the sun and stars collide in their orbits."

The Forks of the Road. By Washington Gladden. \$1,000 Prize Essay in the annual contest promoted by the Church Peace Union. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1916. 138 p. 50 cents.

"Civilization is at the forks of the road. It is a great crisis in history. The nations may choose the way of life, or go on in the ways of death." . . . "We have invested perhaps as much as any other nation in the future of civilization; and what that future is to be concerns us deeply."

. . . "It is not Bernhardi or Treitschke alone who propagate the gospel of force; there are plenty of Americans who profess their faith in it, most of whom, thank God, would be ashamed of living up to it. Social theories, like the tails of snakes, often keep on wiggling long after life has gone out of them." Thus is phrased the direct appeal of a sincere thinker to his fellow Americans. The forks of the road are before us; the sign post bears the inscriptions LOVE and SELFISHNESS, and the subscriptions "International respect, friendship and understanding" and "National contempt, hostility and ignorance." The writer quotes the much misquoted Nietzsche: "The doctrine of the army as a means of self-defense must be abjured as completely as the lust of conquest." As individuals and as a nation America must choose the way of the future. She must choose between the true profession or the hypocritical assumption of Christianity. Dr. Gladden's plea is for the strength and will of red-blooded manhood, against the supine yielding to the "aberglaube" of doubt in man's ability to make a supreme and concerted effort for nobler aspirations than the past has shown.

Studies in Shakespeare. By Homer B. Sprague. The Pilgrim Press, Boston. 220 p. 1916. \$1.25 net.

Of the thousands of volumes that constitute the enormous bibliography of Shakespeare, this of Dr. Sprague appears to be the first to point out that the great dramatist was conscientiously opposed to international war, and, what is more important, that he was the first to state clearly the everlasting, unanswerable objection to it, viz., such wars cannot be waged without the deliberate killing of many persons entirely innocent. This author points out that Shakespeare makes his favorite monarch, King Henry the Fifth, in whom some have recognized a likeness to Shakespeare himself, exclaim to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was urging him to invade France:

"We charge you in the name of God, take heed!
For never two such nations did contend
Without much loss of blood, whose guiltless drops
Are every one a woe, a sore complaint
'Gainst him whose wrong gives edge unto the sword!"

The Monroe Doctrine and the Program of the League to Enforce Peace. By George Grafton Wilson. Issued, August, 1916, as Pamphlet No. 4. Vol. VI, by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

Nationality and Beyond. By Nicholas Murray Butler, and **Do We Want Half the Hemisphere?** By Brander Matthews. The former an address delivered before the Commercial Club of San Francisco, August 8, 1916. Printed together as pamphlet No. 107 of the series of the American Association for International Conciliation, 30 p. Procurable from the Bureau of the Association, 407 West 117th Street, New York City.

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